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1	UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT NORTHERN DISTRICT OF MISSISSIPPI GREENVILLE DIVISION		
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4	UNITED STATES OF AMER	ICA PLAINTIFF	
5	VS.	NO. 4:17-CR-131-1	
6	SCOTT E. NELSON	DEFENDANT	
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8	WAIVER OF INDICTMENT HEARING		
9			
10	BEFORE HONORABLE DEBRA M. BROWN UNITED STATES DISTRICT JUDGE		
11			
12	Greenville, Mississippi August 20, 2019		
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14	<u>APPEARANCES</u> :		
15	For the Government:	CLAYTON A. DABBS, ESQUIRE KIMBERLY M. HAMPTON, ESQUIRE	
16		U.S. Attorney's Office 900 Jefferson Avenue	
17		Oxford, Mississippi 38655	
1819	For the Defendant:	PHILIP MANSOUR, JR., ESQUIRE Mansour & Adams P. O. Box 1406	
20		Greenville, Mississippi 38702-1406	
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22	Court Reporter:	BRENDA D. BLACKBURN, RPR, CCR #1087 Federal Official Court Reporter 305 Main Street Greenville, Mississippi 38701	
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                        (Convened: 2:59 p.m.)
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              THE COURT: Good afternoon. Be seated.
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              Please call our case.
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              COURTROOM DEPUTY: The Court calls case number
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     4:17-CR-131-1, United States of America versus Scott E.
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    Nelson.
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              THE COURT: This is a Waiver of Indictment Hearing
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    as to Information. For the record, who is here on behalf on
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    the government?
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             MR. DABBS: Clay Dabbs, Your Honor.
             MS. HAMPTON: And Kimberly Hampton, Your Honor.
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              THE COURT: And who is here as counsel for the
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    defendant?
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             MR. MANSOUR: Philip Mansour, Jr., Your Honor.
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              THE COURT: And our representative from probation?
              PROBATION OFFICER: Blaine Anderson, Your Honor.
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              THE COURT: Are you all prepared to proceed?
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             MR. DABBS: Yes, Your Honor.
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             MR. MANSOUR:
                            Yes.
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              THE COURT: You may come forward then.
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              (Parties Complied.)
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              THE COURT: Would you please administer the oath to
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    the defendant.
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              COURTROOM DEPUTY: Raise your right hand.
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              (Oath administered by courtroom deputy.)
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3 THE COURT: Sir, what is your full legal name? 1 2 THE DEFENDANT: Oh, mine? I'm sorry. Scott Elbert 3 Thompson Nelson. **THE COURT:** Okay, Elbert is E-l-b-e-r-t? 4 5 THE DEFENDANT: That's correct. Yes. 6 THE COURT: Mr. Nelson, do you understand that you 7 are now under oath and if you answer any question I ask you 8 falsely or untruthfully, that false or untruthful answer may 9 be used against you in a prosecution for perjury or making a 10 false statement? 11 THE DEFENDANT: Yes, Your Honor. 12 THE COURT: Do you understand that you have the 13 right to remain silent and not answer any of the Court's 14 questions? 15 THE DEFENDANT: Yes, Your Honor. 16 THE COURT: Is it correct that you now wish to 17 plead guilty to the charges in the Information pursuant to a 18 written plea agreement with the government? 19 THE DEFENDANT: Yes, Your Honor. 20 THE COURT: There are a number of questions then that I must ask you to make sure that you're fully informed 21 22 of your rights and that you understand your rights in this 23 proceeding. If you do not understand any question I ask, let me know and I will clarify it for you. You may speak 24

with your attorney at any point during this proceeding, even

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    if there is a question posed. Do you understand?
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              THE DEFENDANT:
                             I do. Yes, sir, Your Honor.
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              THE COURT: What is your current age?
              THE DEFENDANT:
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                              55.
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              THE COURT: How many years of school have you
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    completed?
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              THE DEFENDANT: I finished four years of college
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    and four years of medical school.
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              THE COURT: Now, are you now under the influence of
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    any medicine, drugs, or alcohol?
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              THE DEFENDANT:
                             No.
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              THE COURT: Is there any prescription that you are
    required to take that you did not take in the past 24 to 48
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    hours?
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              THE DEFENDANT: No, Your Honor.
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              THE COURT: Have you ever been treated or
    hospitalized for an addiction to drugs?
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              THE DEFENDANT: No, Your Honor.
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              THE COURT: Have you ever been treated for a mental
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    illness?
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              THE DEFENDANT:
                             No, Your Honor.
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              THE COURT: And do you suffer from any mental
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    disability or physical condition that would prevent you from
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    hearing everything that happens during this proceeding today
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     or understanding the nature of the charges against you or
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the consequences of the guilty plea?

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THE DEFENDANT: No, Your Honor.

THE COURT: Based on Mr. Nelson's responses, the Court finds that he is competent to waive indictment and plea to the Information in this case.

Mr. Nelson, you have a constitutional right to be charged by an indictment by a grand jury, but you can waive that right and consent to being charged in an Information signed by the United States Attorney. If you do not waive indictment, you may not be charged with a felony until a grand jury finds by return of the indictment that there is probable cause to believe that a crime has been committed and that you committed that crime. Here, felony charges have been brought against you in an Information instead of an indictment. If you choose not to waive indictment, the government may present the case to a grand jury and ask it to indict you. Now, a grand jury is composed of at least 16, and not more than 23 persons, and at least 12 Grand Jurors must find that there is probable cause to believe you committed the crime with which you are charged before you may be indicted. Now, of course, the grand jury may or may not indict you. But if you choose to waive indictment by the grand jury, the case will proceed against you on the Information just as though you had been indicted. So some questions for you in that regard.

6 Do you understand your right to indictment by a 1 2 grand jury? 3 THE DEFENDANT: I do. Yes, Your Honor. THE COURT: Do you understand that you have not 4 5 been indicted on the charges in the Information in this case 6 and that the only thing that has happened is that the United 7 States Attorney has signed an affidavit charging you with 8 the crime in the Information? 9 THE DEFENDANT: I do, Your Honor. 10 THE COURT: Do you understand that a grand jury has 11 not heard any evidence and decided whether you should be 12 brought to trial for the charges in the Information, and 13 that you have a right to a grand jury to consider the evidence against you? 14 15 THE DEFENDANT: I do, Your Honor. 16 THE COURT: Now, have you specifically discussed 17 waiving your right to an indictment by a grand jury with 18 your attorney? 19 THE DEFENDANT: Briefly, we have, Your Honor. 20 THE COURT: Have you discussed it with your attorney to your satisfaction such that you still wish to 21 22 plead and waive indictment to --23 THE DEFENDANT: I do wish, yes.

THE COURT: -- to the Information?

THE DEFENDANT: I do, Your Honor.

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THE COURT: Okay. So, in fact, while we're on that 1 2 topic then, let me ask you these questions that I usually reserve for the end. Are you satisfied with your attorney's 3 representation of you? 4 5 THE DEFENDANT: Yes, I am, Your Honor. 6 THE COURT: Do you believe your attorney has 7 represented your best interest in this case? 8 THE DEFENDANT: Yes, Your Honor. 9 THE COURT: And has your attorney answered any 10 questions that you have about your case, including waiving 11 indictment and pleading quilty to your full satisfaction? 12 THE DEFENDANT: He has, Your Honor. THE COURT: And have any threats or promises been 13 made to induce you to waive indictment? 14 15 THE DEFENDANT: None, Your Honor. 16 THE COURT: Then the pivotal question is whether or 17 not you wish to waive your right to indictment by a grand 18 jury? 19 THE DEFENDANT: I do, Your Honor. 20 THE COURT: Okay, is there a written waiver of 21 indictment? 22 (Counsel and defendant conferring.) 23 THE DEFENDANT: If I might ask the Court one 24 question. Should I do "Scott E. T. Nelson," my full legal 25 name?

8 THE COURT: However you would like to sign it. 1 2 THE DEFENDANT: Okay. 3 THE COURT: So long as we know that it is you. 4 THE DEFENDANT: Okay. 5 THE COURT: And we're all witnessing you sign it, 6 and your counsel will have to sign it as well. 7 MR. MANSOUR: May I approach, Your Honor? 8 THE COURT: You may. (Mr. Mansour handed documents to Court.) 9 10 THE COURT: While I'm reviewing the written waiver of indictment, I see -- and saw Mr. Nelson actually sign it 11 12 here in court, and I see that -- his signature of his 13 attorney as well. So the Court is going to sign the waiver. The Court does find that the waiver is knowing and 14 15 voluntarily made by the defendant, and is accepted by the Court, and the waiver will be filed. 16 17 Do we have a copy of the Information, Mr. Dabbs? 18 MR. DABBS: Yes, Your Honor. 19 THE COURT: Would you bring that forward. (Counsel complied.) 20 THE COURT: All right, the Information will be 21 22 filed as well. 23 Now, Mr. Nelson, can you confirm for me that you received a copy of the Information and reviewed the charges 24 25 against it?

Mr. Dabbs, would you please advise us of the

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elements.

MR. DABBS: Yes, Your Honor. The government will have to prove the following elements beyond a reasonable doubt:

First, that a federal felony was committed as charged; that is, healthcare fraud in violation of Title 18, United States Code, §1347, which has the following elements:

A person knowingly and willfully executed a scheme to defraud Medicare, a healthcare benefit program affecting interstate commerce, and that person acted with specific intent to defraud and use material false and fraudulent representations in connection with the delivery of or payment for healthcare benefits, items, or services.

Second, that the defendant had knowledge of the commission of a felony.

Third, that the defendant failed to notify an authority as soon as possible. And authority includes a federal judge or some other federal civil or military authority, such as a federal grand jury, Secret Service, or FBI agent.

And fourth, that the defendant did an affirmative act as charged to conceal the crime.

THE COURT: Mr. Nelson, having heard those elements of the proof, do you have any questions about them or the nature of the charges in this case as set forth against you?

THE DEFENDANT: I do not, Your Honor.

THE COURT: We will turn next then to the evidence that the government has supporting the charges in the Information, and to the extent if you were indicted by a grand jury that it would be prepared to prove against you if your case proceeded to a trial.

Mr. Dabbs, what is the government's evidence?

MR. DABBS: The government would offer the testimony of law enforcement officers and lay witnesses, and would present both physical and documentary evidence to prove that Scott Nelson committed Misprison of a Felony in violation of Title 18, United States Code, §4.

Specifically, Medicare was a federal healthcare -- health insurance program that provided coverage for individuals 65 years or older and for certain disabled individuals.

Medicare was financed by federal funds from payroll taxes and premiums paid by beneficiaries. Medicare was a healthcare benefit program as defined by Title 18, United States Code, §24(b), and affected interstate commerce.

If certain requirements were met, Medicare covered hospice care. To qualify for hospice care, a patient must be certified by a physician as terminally ill with a life expectancy of six months or less, if the terminal condition runs its normal course. At the end of a 90-day enrollment period, a physician may recertify a patient for hospice care

if the patient remained terminally ill.

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Charline Brandon was the actual owner and person primarily responsible for the operation of Haven Hospice and Palliative Care, North Haven Hospice and Palliative Care, and Lion Hospice and Palliative Care. Haven Hospice, North Haven Hospice, and Lion Hospice applied for and received a Medicare provider number and a Medicaid provider number to -- purportedly to provide hospice services in Mississippi. The primary headquarters for Ms. Brandon's hospice operations was in Cleveland, Mississippi. Haven Hospice, North Haven Hospice, and Lion Hospice as purported hospice providers submitted claims and received payments from Medicare. Charline Brandon, through the aforementioned hospices, fraudulently submitted claims to Medicare for hospice services that were not medically necessary, and that were not actually provided to the patient and for patients who had been solicited and recruited by patient recruiters.

Dr. Scott Nelson served as a Medical Director for Charline Brandon's hospice operations, among others. In return for his services as a medical director, Brandon paid Dr. Nelson a monthly fee.

After being interviewed by Medicare auditors in 2013 and again, federal agents in September of 2014, Dr. Nelson knew that Charline Brandon was defrauding Medicare, which is a felony. Dr. Nelson failed to notify

authorities as soon as possible when he became aware of the commission of the felony. Dr. Nelson also committed an affirmative act of concealment. For example, after the interviews, Dr. Nelson received some payments from Brandon's hospice operations, and others, in cash instead of a check, the effect of which was to conceal some of the payments that Brandon's hospices made to his clinic. Dr. Nelson specifically admits that he could have notified the authorities without incriminating himself during the investigation and waives any defense related to his constitutional rights against self-incrimination.

The government would ask the Court to take judicial notice that Bolivar County is in the Northern Judicial District of Mississippi.

THE COURT: It is so noted.

Mr. Nelson, having heard the government's evidence against you, do you understand everything that the government's counsel said?

THE DEFENDANT: I do, Your Honor.

THE COURT: Now, is everything that the government's counsel said about you and about your conduct true and correct?

THE DEFENDANT: I do. It is, Your Honor.

THE COURT: Do you wish to plead guilty to Count 1 of the Information because you are indeed guilty?

THE DEFENDANT: I do, Your Honor.

THE COURT: The Court finds then that there is an actual basis for Mr. Nelson to plead guilty to the charges in the Information.

I next will advise you of the maximum possible penalties applicable to your case. And they are imprisonment for not more than three years, supervised release after imprisonment for not more than one year, a fine of not more than \$250,000, restitution as appropriate, and a special assessment of \$100.

To the extent you plead to the information here today and the Court accepts your plea, the Court is going to sentence you. If the Court sentences you to serve time in prison, do you understand that you may be subject to supervised release for a period of time after you've been released from prison?

THE DEFENDANT: I do, Your Honor.

THE COURT: Do you understand that if you violate one or more of the conditions of supervised release that you may be returned to prison for all or part of the supervised release period?

THE DEFENDANT: I do, Your Honor.

THE COURT: Do you have any questions at all about any of the penalties that the Court has just discussed?

THE DEFENDANT: None at this time, Your Honor.

THE COURT: Regarding the plea agreement,

Mr. Dabbs, would you please state its substance for the record.

MR. DABBS: Yes, your Honor.

The defendants -- the defendant agrees to plead guilty under oath to Count 1 of an Information which charges that the defendant, Scott E. Nelson, having knowledge of the commission of a felony cognizable by a court of the United States did conceal the same and did not as soon as possible make known to the same, to some judge or other person, civil or military authority under the United States, in violation of Title 18, United States Code, §4, which carries the maximum penalties as the Court has just described.

The United States agrees not to charge the defendant with any other offenses arising from or related to the above charge and agrees to dismiss all other charges in the indictment upon the conclusion of sentencing on Count 1 of the Information.

The defendant understands that the Court may order restitution in accordance with the provisions of Title 18, United States Code, §3663 for all offenses committed, and specifically agrees that restitution is not limited to the count of conviction.

This agreement does not bind any prosecuting authority of any state or any other federal district, nor

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does it bind the Attorney General of the United States with regard to any matter criminal or civil involving federal tax Except for prosecutorial misconduct and ineffective assistance of counsel relating to the validity of the waiver of the appeal and the validity of the quilty plea itself, the defendant hereby expressly waives any and all rights to appeal the conviction and/or sentence imposed in this case, and the manner in which sentence was imposed on any ground whatsoever including but not limited to the grounds set forth in Title 18, United States Code, §3742. Except for prosecutorial misconduct and ineffective assistance of counsel relating to the validity of the waiver of the appeal and the validity of the guilty plea itself, the defendant also hereby expressly waives all rights to contest or collaterally attack the conviction and/or sentence and the manner in which the sentence was imposed in any post-conviction proceeding, including but not limited to a motion brought pursuant to Title 28, United States Code, §2255. The defendant waives these rights in exchange for the concessions and recommendations made by the United States in this plea agreement. If the defendant violates this agreement, all statements made pursuant hereto will be admissible against the defendant, who hereby waives the provisions of Rule 11(f) of the Federal Rules of Criminal Procedure, and Rule 410 of the Federal Rules of Evidence.

Apart from being advised of the applicability of the U.S. Sentencing Guidelines, and other than as set forth elsewhere in the plea documents, no promise or representation whatsoever has been made to the defendant as to what punishment the Court might impose if it accepts the plea of guilty.

Furthermore, no promise or representation whatsoever has been made to the defendant as to what consequences the defendant may face related to his state medical license, his billing privileges with Medicaid and/or Medicare, and his prescription privileges with the Drug Enforcement Administration, as well as any other licenses or privileges associated with the defendant's ability to practice medicine as a licensed medical doctor.

The defendant's agreement is knowing, free, and voluntary, and not the product of force, threat, or coercion. The defendant is pleading guilty because the defendant is, in fact, guilty.

Your Honor, there's a provision in the plea supplement as to the loss.

THE COURT: Mr. Nelson, did you understand everything that the government's counsel just stated?

THE DEFENDANT: I did, Your Honor.

THE COURT: Did he accurately state the substance of the plea agreement as you understand its terms to be?

THE DEFENDANT: He did, Your Honor.

THE COURT: I presume that you have seen a copy of the plea documents. If you have a copy of them there with you now, would you please confirm that the signature that is reflected on both the plea agreement and the supplement is indeed where you signed?

THE DEFENDANT: It is, Your Honor.

THE COURT: And did you discuss the contents of the plea documents with your attorney before you signed them?

THE DEFENDANT: I did.

THE COURT: Mr. Mansour, can you confirm that you did discuss the terms of the plea documents with Mr. Nelson before he signed the plea documents as well as the evidence that the government has relative to the case?

MR. MANSOUR: I did, Your Honor, as well as the plea supplement to the plea agreement.

THE COURT: Now, with regard to that provision in the plea supplement as to loss that the government's counsel mentioned, do you understand that if the Court decides to accept the plea agreement to the extent that I reject that provision, that I will give you the opportunity to withdraw your guilty plea, but if you choose not to withdraw that plea, I may impose a more severe sentence without being bound by that provision?

THE DEFENDANT: That is my understanding, Your

Honor. Yes.

THE COURT: Then the government's counsel also mentioned your waiver of rights to appeal. I know it's part of the plea agreement. But I want to make sure that you understand that you waive all rights to appeal or collaterally attack your conviction if you plead here today to the Information with the limited exceptions of prosecutorial misconduct and ineffective assistance of counsel?

THE DEFENDANT: I understand, Your Honor.

THE COURT: Mr. Dabbs, would you provide the original copy of the plea documents?

MR. DABBS: Yes, Your Honor.

(Counsel Complied.)

THE COURT: The plea agreement will be filed; the plea supplement filed under seal.

Mr. Nelson, do you understand that the offense to which you wish to plead guilty is a felony and that if you plead guilty and the Court accepts your plea, you will be adjudged guilty of that felony and that that adjudication may affect your eligibility to vote, hold public office, sit on a jury, or possess any kind of firearm whatsoever?

THE DEFENDANT: I do, Your Honor.

THE COURT: To the extent the Court will sentence you, it will be guided by the Sentencing Guidelines

Commission's -- I mean the Sentencing Commission's

Guidelines. Can you tell me whether or not you and your

attorney have discussed how the guidelines might affect your

case?

THE DEFENDANT: I'm sorry. Could you repeat that, Your Honor?

THE COURT: To the extent the Court will sentence you, the Court will be guided by the sentencing guidelines implemented by the United States Sentencing Commission. Can you confirm that you and your attorney have discussed how those guidelines might apply to your case?

THE DEFENDANT: We have, Your Honor.

THE COURT: Do you understand that those guidelines are only advisory, which means the Court is not bound to follow them at all?

THE DEFENDANT: I do, Your Honor.

THE COURT: Do you understand that the Court will not be able to determine your guideline sentence until after a presentence report has been prepared and you've had the opportunity to review it as well as counsel for the government, and your counsel, and determine whether or not you have any objections to anything in there, whether it's the application of the guidelines recommended by the probation officer or any facts reported?

THE DEFENDANT: I do, Your Honor.

THE COURT: Do you understand that the sentence imposed may be different from any estimate that your attorney may have provided you?

THE DEFENDANT: I do, Your Honor.

THE COURT: Do you understand that after your guideline range has been determined, the Court has the authority in some circumstances to depart upward or downward from the guideline sentence, and that means simply that the Court may impose a more severe sentence or a less severe sentence than what is called for by the guidelines?

THE DEFENDANT: I do, Your Honor.

THE COURT: Do you understand that regardless of the guidelines range, the Court has the authority to sentence you up to the maximum time allowed by law, and those maximums are what the Court discussed earlier?

THE DEFENDANT: I do, Your Honor.

THE COURT: Do you understand that if you are sentenced to serve time in prison, you will not be released on parole because parole has been abolished in this federal court?

THE DEFENDANT: I do, Your Honor.

THE COURT: The next set of questions that I'm going to ask you concern your constitutional rights, and in particular your waiver of those rights if you plead guilty here today.

First, do you understand you have the right to plead not guilty?

THE DEFENDANT: I do, Your Honor.

THE COURT: Do you understand that under the Constitution and the laws of this country, you are entitled to a speedy and public trial by jury on the charges against you?

THE DEFENDANT: I do, Your Honor.

THE COURT: Do you understand that if you had a trial, you would be presumed innocent of the charges and the government would have to prove your guilt beyond a reasonable doubt before you could be found guilty?

THE DEFENDANT: I do, Your Honor.

THE COURT: Do you understand that if you had a trial, the government's witnesses would have to come into court and testify in your presence, that your attorney could cross-examine the government's witnesses and your attorney could call witnesses to testify on your behalf?

THE DEFENDANT: I do, Your Honor.

THE COURT: Do you understand that if you had a trial, you would have the right to require that witnesses come to court and testify?

THE DEFENDANT: I do, Your Honor.

THE COURT: Are you aware as well that if you wish to testify in your own defense, you would have the right to

do so. But if you chose not to testify in your own defense, the fact that you did not testify could not be used against you?

THE DEFENDANT: I do, Your Honor.

THE COURT: Do you understand that if you had a trial and were convicted, you would have the right to appeal your conviction and your sentence?

THE DEFENDANT: I do, Your Honor.

THE COURT: If you plead guilty here today,

Mr. Nelson, and the Court accepts your plea, based upon your responses, can you confirm for me that you understand that you're going to waive your right to trial by jury and all of the other constitutional rights that I just discussed with you?

THE DEFENDANT: I do, Your Honor.

THE COURT: So also confirm for me then that you understand that if you plead guilty and the Court accepts your plea, there's not going to be a trial; I'm going to enter a judgment of guilty, and then I'm going to sentence you after I've considered information in the presentence report.

THE DEFENDANT: I do, Your Honor.

THE COURT: Do you have any questions about your rights, or your waiver of your constitutional rights?

THE DEFENDANT: I do not.

THE COURT: Has your attorney specifically discussed giving up these constitutional rights with you?

THE DEFENDANT: He has.

THE COURT: Is it still your wish then to plead guilty to the information?

THE DEFENDANT: Yes, Your Honor.

THE COURT: In the case of the United States versus Scott Nelson, Mr. Nelson, how do you plead to Count 1 of the Information?

THE DEFENDANT: Guilty.

THE COURT: It is the finding of this Court then in the case of the United States versus Scott Nelson that,

Mr. Nelson, you're fully competent and capable of entering an informed plea, that you're aware of the nature of the charges in the Information and the consequences of the guilty plea and that your guilty plea is knowing and voluntary and supported by an independent basis and fact containing each of the essential elements of the offense, not the result of force, threats, or promises.

The Court therefore accepts the guilty plea.

The Court will defer acceptance of the plea agreement, however, until after the presentence report has been prepared.

Now, with respect to that presentence report, the probation officer will question you for purposes of

obtaining information for that report. I encourage you to have your counsel present while you are being questioned by the probation officer. I also encourage you to be as honest and forthright in responding to those questions because your responses will by incorporated into that report, and I read every single word in determining what I believe is an appropriate sentence for you in this case.

Now, after the presentence report has been prepared -- and I mentioned this earlier -- you will have the opportunity to review it with your attorney. If you have any objections to anything reported in that presentence report, whether it's facts, or again, the application of the presentence -- of the sentencings guidelines as recommended by the probation officer, your attorney will file those objections on your behalf. If they are not resolved before your sentencing hearing -- and I'll give you a date for that in a minute -- I will take them up no later than your sentencing hearing.

You will have the opportunity to speak on your own behalf at your sentencing as well as your attorney.

I'm going to set your sentencing for December 3rd, 2019. That is a Tuesday.

Does anyone have a conflict with that date that they are aware of at this point?

MR. MANSOUR: May I check real quick, Your Honor?

THE COURT: Yes.

Mr. Dabbs?

MR. DABBS: No conflict.

MR. MANSOUR: None, Your Honor.

THE COURT: Then sentencing will be set for

December 3rd, 2019. I'm going to enter an order with that

sentencing date. There will also be certain deadlines that

will need to be met before that sentencing hearing.

One thing that you have the option of doing that I'm not going to set a deadline for is submitting reference letters on your behalf, essentially character statements from those who you think have something to say that you want the Court to be aware of before you are sentenced. I do read those reference letters as closely as I read the presentence report. Sometimes I find that it — they present another side of you that may not be reflected in the presentence report. Sometimes they emphasize things that are in the presentence report. But it is your option. You are not required to submit them if you choose not to do so. And they can be from anyone, friend, family, church members, people in the community. Anyone, again, that you think would have something positive, or just anything that they want to — me to consider before I sentence you.

If you are going to submit reference letters, I urge you to try to get them done and ask those persons to

write them as soon as possible. When they are completed, have them provided to your attorney or have those persons who are writing them provide them to your attorney so your attorney can file them on the docket, to make sure that I have enough time before your sentencing hearing to review them as well as the presentence report.

I think the final thing we need to do is address where we are with respect to your bond. I do understand that you were released from custody after your arrest on a \$10,000 secured bond. I have not been advised that you have violated any of the conditions of your release of the bond. So I'm going to allow you to remain out of custody pending your sentencing hearing. But keep in mind that the same conditions of your bond will apply. Make sure that you are familiar with them and that you continue to comply with them. If I do receive word for any reason that you have not complied with any condition of your bond, then I will see you sooner than your sentencing hearing and we will discuss whether or not you should be taken into custody. So make sure that you're aware of the conditions and continue to comply with them.

That is all the Court has. Is there anything that we need to take up before we adjourn?

MR. MANSOUR: We have nothing further, Your Honor.

MR. DABBS: Nothing from the government, Your

Honor. THE COURT: Okay. That being the case then, Mr. Nelson, I will see you on December 3rd for your sentencing hearing. Hopefully, not before. And this matter is adjourned. MR. MANSOUR: Thank you, Your Honor. MR. DABBS: Thank you, Your Honor. (Recessed: 3:30 p.m.)

CERTIFICATE

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I, Brenda D. Blackburn, Federal Official Court Reporter, in and for the United States District Court for the Northern District of Mississippi, do hereby certify that pursuant to Section 753, Title 28, United States Code, that the foregoing 28 pages are a true and correct transcript of the stenographically reported proceedings held in the above-entitled matter and that the transcript page format is in conformance with the regulations of the Judicial Conference of the United States.

Witness my hand, this 6th day of December, 2019.

/s/Brenda D. Blackburn

BRENDA D. BLACKBURN, RPR, CCR NO. 1087 Federal Official Court Reporter